The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. NO. 202

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

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Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

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Value of Gold Issue.	Value of New Issue.	Value of Old Issue.	Value of Gold Issue.
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	13 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS Before 1st April, 1864, at par.

From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by mont'ly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense. A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

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Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m°

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square

A FEW more volumes of "Robert and Harold" or "The Young Marooners," together with "Duncan Adair," by Mrs. Jane T. Cross. Just received at
17, Market Square,

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and be, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in Duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20. 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may°0-tf.

FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

WANTED—A few 4 per cent. Bonds.—Apply at the
151-tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

Wanted.

200,000 FEET OF 1½ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.

Apply at the
189-6t CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED BY J. ... ETT,
... 7, 1864.

Bacon	5	... ₰ lb
Pork	1	2 00 ₰ lb
Lard		2 50 ₰ lb
Beef	1	... ₰ lb
Beeswax		... ₰ lb
Butter		5 00 ₰ lb
Cotton		1 75 ₰ lb
Coffee		15 00 ₰ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25	... ₰ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & P...		75 $1 ₰ lb
Eggs	2	50 ₰ dozen
Extract Logwood		$6 ₰ lb
Flour	$1...	00 ₰ barrel
Flaxseed	12 00	00 ₰ bushel
Fodder	$3 00 @	... ₰ hundred
Hay		... ₰ hundred.
Shucks		... ₰ hundred
Grain—Corn	$20	... ₰ bushel
Wh...		... ₰ bushel
Rye	15 00	00 ₰ bushel
Oats	7 00	$9.00 ₰ bushel
Peas	17 50	@20 00 ₰ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50	@ 3 00 ₰ lb
Dry	5 50	@ 6 00 ₰ lb
Tallow—Swedes	3 50	@ 4 50 ₰ lb
Leather—Upper		18 00 ₰ lb
Sole		15 00 ₰ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey		40 00 ₰ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy		40 00 ₰ gallon
Molasses		$30 35 00 ₰ gallon
Nails		3 50 @ 4 00 ₰ lb
Onions		15 00@ 20 00 ₰ bushel
Potatoes—Irish		8— @ 15 00 ₰ bushel
Sweet		$12 @— 00 ₰ bushel
Rice		$1 00 ₰ lb
Sugar		10 ₰ lb
Soap	Family Bar	2 00 ₰ lb
Toilet		5 00 ₰ lb
Spirits Turpentine		3 00 ₰ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings		50 @ 3 25 ₰ Yard
Salt		$35 00 @ 40 ₰ bushel
Tallow		2 50 @ 3 00 ₰ lb
Wool		$6 00 @ 8 00 ₰ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
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Envelopes! Envelopes!

A SUPERIOR article of ENVELOPES, Commercial size, just received and for sale, at the store under the
June 20 tf CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association-1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

An Important Movement on Foot!

FROM THE VALLEY.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE ENEMY!

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—The Evening *Whig* says: We have information of one of the most important movements of the war, just made by Hood's army. Out of abundant caution, we refrain from stating to-day what it is, but a few hours will make it known to the public, and the enemy—to the latter we trust with crushing effect.

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—Passengers by the Central train to-night reiterate the report received last night that Early had repulsed the attack of the enemy in the vicinity of Port Republic.

Nothing official or definite from the Valley to-day. It is believed that the force reported to have been repulsed by Early is Torbitt's cavalry, which Sheridan sent in pursuit of the retreating Confederates.

THE BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

From an intelligent officer who was present on the occasion, the Charlottesville *Chronicle* derives the following account of the battle on Monday:

About daylight, the enemy advanced by the Berryville road on Ramseur, who was posted at the Spout Spring, on the same road, some four miles east of Winchester. Gordon was at Bunker Hill, on the Martinsburg road, on a reconnoisance. Rodes was at Hopewell Church, near Whitehall, to the left of the Martinsburg road, about eight miles below Winchester. About daylight, Gordon, and about 7 a. m., Rodes, commenced moving back to the point of attack. Wharton remained on the extreme left, on the Martinsburg road, a short distance below Winchester. About 10 or 11 a. m., all of our troops were on the field, our line facing east—the enemy facing west. Ramseur stretched from Abraham Creek to the Berryville pike—Rodes had taken position in between him and Gordon—Wharton, as we have stated, holding the left. The battle now bore strongly towards our left: About half-past twelve, General Rodes, who was placing a battery in the gap between himself and Gordon, was struck by a ball, just behind the ear, and borne from the field in a dying condition. He was attended at the time by only two couriers. The enemy continued to push their line around our left, and about four p. m., their cavalry on their extreme right, lapped our lines some two miles. This cavalry charged our cavalry, and completely routed it; and then wheeled into Winchester on our rear. This made it necessary for our infantry to fall back, which it did slowly, reaching Winchester about dark. The whole army then retreated on that evening to Newtown—and the next morning to Fisher's Hill, a mile or two from Strasburg, where it is now posted. This is eighteen miles from Winchester, and a position of great strength—having the North Mountain on the left, and the Massanutten Mountain on its right.

The battle is described as a very severe one; the loss on both sides heavy—their's supposed to be greater than ours. We took some 500 or 700 prisoners, more than we lost. Averill is reported killed; but this is not authenticated. We lost three guns, and, of course, left some of our wounded in the hands of the enemy. The ambulances of the army, which were loaded with wounded, came off safely. With this qualification we brought off our wagons, artillery, &c. There was considerable straggling on our part.

The casualties embrace Major General Rodes, killed; Brigadier General Godwin, (of Portsmouth, Va.) killed; Major Gen. Fitz Lee, (said to be slightly wounded,) Brig. General York (commanding Hays' and Stafford's Louisiana brigade,) arm shot off; Acting Brigadier General Thomas H. Carter, commanding artillery, slightly wounded by shell in back; and five Colonels, names not remembered, killed.

Brigadier General Battle of North Carolina is in command of Rodes' division.

Our informant states that the force of the enemy was very large, more than two fold our numbers. Up to the time of our being flanked, we were pushing them back.

HAMPTON'S CAPTURE.—The Federal Commissaries buy beeves of the largest size for the use of their armies in Virginia. The expense and trouble of transportation, which are in proportion to numbers, make this very expedient. The beeves taken in Hampton's late expedition are judged by a Loudoun grazier to weigh eight hundred pounds nett. Twenty-four hundred and eighty six beeves at eight hundred pounds would make an aggregate of 1,988,800 pounds, or within a fraction of 2,000,000 pounds. This, distributed in daily rations of a pound each, would feed a thousand men for nearly two thousand days, ten thousand men for two hundred days, or fifty thousand for forty days, and so forth. It is a very nice addition to our commissariat, for which we are very much obliged to Mr. Grant and particularly to Gen. Hampton and his braves.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The Lynchburg *Republican* says no damage was done to the Orange road by the enemy but the burning of the bridge across the Rapidan, and that, we understand, was only partially destroyed and can be repaired in a few days. The train of cars, for the safety of which fears were entertained, escaped capture. Much private damage was done, three mills and several private houses being destroyed. The force was a part of Sheridan's cavalry, sent for the purpose of breaking the communication between Early and Richmond. They have left Culpepper, going back into the Valley.

FROM THE FRONT.—In the Macon Intelligencer, we find the annexed news:

Important movements are being made by our army. It is neither proper or prudent, however, to give any detailed account of them at present.

We have the rumor from a very reliable source that the Yankees occupied Griffin this (Friday) morning. We cannot express any opinion on the result of the movement, but suppose the authorities have carefully calculated the entire situation, and are prepared for every emergency that may arise.

BY THE GOV. OF NORTH CAROLINA
A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME that many soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the law by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this proviso shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a county whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be enforced without exception when caught, as well against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of handing down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers, civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, EDITOR.

Office, No. 17 Market Square.

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, of whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 28, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

NOTICE.—C. C. MCCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

Gen. Sherman and Gov. Brown.

Our readers will recollect that a statement has been going the rounds of the papers to the effect that SHERMAN sent a message inviting Gov. BROWN, A. H. STEPHENS and others, to Atlanta to negotiate upon a basis of peace. We learn from the Macon *Telegraph* that SHERMAN did send an invitation to Gov. Brown and other prominent gentlemen to come up and talk the matter over with him, and see if some scheme could not be devised to withdraw Georgia from the war and save her people from further suffering. He would like, if Gov. Brown desired it, that the latter should ride over the State Road to Chattanooga, see "the condition of his people in the rear, and realize the strong claims upon his sympathy it presented."

The reply of Gov. BROWN was worthy of the man, and is another evidence of the sterling Southern patriot and true statesman. He said in reply: "Tell General Sherman that I understand him to be only a General of one of the federal armies, while I am merely a Governor of one of the Confederate States. I don't see how we can negotiate; or, if we should undertake it, how our negotiations can lead to any practical results."

What will the ultra press, who have gloried in denouncing Gov. Brown as a fit subject for Sherman's infamous designs, say to this? We shall see.

LECTURE.—The address of Capt. Benjamin Robinson was delivered on Monday night, according to notice, before a very respectable audience at the Fayetteville Hall. The subject was well conceived, and its delivery reflected no discredit on this young officer, who has combatted the enemy on many a battle field, and bears honorable evidences of the part he has taken in the war. He showed unmistakable signs of equal fitness for position in this new arena. His subject was North Carolina, her interests, and her duty in the struggle for our independence, and every one who heard him doubtless felt at the close of the address that he was proud of his State and the prowess of her soldiers in the field, and blushed to hear of a single *croaker* within her borders.

The proceeds of this Lecture are to be contributed to a fund for the establishment of a Hospital Library in this place; and we hope that the lead taken by our young friend in delivering the first Lecture may be followed by others of the talented in our community. The cause is one that appeals to our patriotism and generosity.

The telegram from the Richmond *Whig* is significant. Before going to press we trust we shall have more particulars. We have been for several days cognizant of this movement, but for prudential reasons have declined to publish it. Sherman will receive such a blow during this week as will send all Yankeedom howling. Have patience and hope for the best.

The following important order has just been issued by the Adjutant and Inspector General. It makes a clean sweep of all conscript officers:

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Sept. 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

I. The Generals of Reserves will hereafter control the Enrolling Officers, and conduct the business of conscription and enrollment in their respective States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, through the Conscript Bureau.

II. Commandants of Conscripts and of Camps of Instruction, will be under the direction of the Generals of Reserves.

III. As soon as practicable all officers and men now employed in the enrolling service, whether as enrolling officers, conscript guards, clerks or otherwise, except such as are retired or assigned to light duty by the Medical Boards, will be relieved by details from the Reserve Forces, and sent to the field.

IV. All applications for exemption and detail will be transmitted through the Generals of Reserves to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription for decision. The office of Congressional District Enrolling officer is abolished, and communications from local enrolling officers will be transmitted through the commandants of conscripts to the Generals of Reserves. An officer may be assigned to duty in each Congressional District by the Generals of Reserves as inspector of conscription.

* * * * * * *

By order: S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.
Official—JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.

[From the Lynchburg Republican of Saturday.]

The report reaches us from the Valley that Gen. Early has retired from Fisher's Hill, and is slowly falling back before Sheridan. It is further reported that Culpeper C. H. was occupied yesterday morning by three brigades of Yankee cavalry and mounted infantry who were detached from Sheridan's army. This is believed to be the cause of Gen. Early's retrograde movement.

On Wednesday evening the Yankees assaulted the right of our position at Fisher's Hill, but were easily repulsed with some loss. At the same time they made a demonstration on our left but it was only a feint, the real attack being on our right.

Gen. Early, we hear from good authority, puts down his total casualties in the battle of Monday, at 1500. The Yankee official dispatches say they lost 2000. If this number be doubled it will be much nearer the truth.

It is thought that another battle will soon be fought in this quarter, and it is hoped and believed with satisfactory results. We have faith in "old Jubal" and we believe when he gets hold of Sheridan again, he will be "right side up." This also seems to be the general opinion of both officers and soldiers from his army.

In the above fight at Fisher Hill we lost twelve pieces of artillery. Our loss was slight; the enemy's heavy.

AN INCIDENT.—A Virginia correspondent gives the following incident of the explosion at Petersburg:

It is said that a South Carolinian, who who was blown up last Saturday, fell to the ground and escaped unhurt. General Beauregard sent for him an enquired about the circumstances. The soldier said: "He knew but very little, that as he was coming down, he met two officers going up, who told him to fall back to Petersburg as soon as he landed on terra firma, and he had obeyed it strictly." This will offset the Yankee who was blown up by the torpedo on the James river, and shot a Confederate with his repeater as he was coming down. This I have given as one of the many camp stories wherewith we while away the time.

HOW STANDS MR. PENDLETON.—The *Herald* asks where Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, stands, and what has become of his letter of acceptance? The *World* replies that Mr. Pendleton accepted the Chicago nomination on the floor of the convention, and that no letter of acceptance is therefore necessary from him. The *Herald* replies to this:

This does not meet the case. We want to know whether Mr. Pendleton stands upon the Chicago platform or the McClellan platform. The Chicago platform is a secession platform, a peace platform and a cowardly platform. The McClellan platform is a Union platform, a war platform, and a manly and a statesmanlike platform. Now, which of these does Mr. Pendleton occupy? If he refuse to reply, it will clearly be necessary for Belmont to call together his Shent-per-Shent Convention in this city and nominate a new Vice-President. We must know where the candidates are.

We call attention to the advertisement of the "The Thespian Corps," in to-day's paper. Several talented young gentlemen of our acquaintance will perform. Altogether we look for a treat, and as the object is so commendable, we trust the Hall will be crowded.

BIBLES FOR HOOD'S ARMY.—Sixteen thousand copies of the Bible and Testament arrived in Selma on the 15th inst., en route for Hood's army. They are the first installment of fifty thousand presented the troops of the Confederate States by the American Bible Society, at New York. They came by way of Memphis.

The Yankees are enforcing the draft at Vicksburg. All who refuse to enlist are lodged in jail.

[From Macon Telegraph, Sept. 24.]

PRESIDENT DAVIS IN MACON.

President Davis arrived quite unexpectedly on the Central train at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Indeed, no one in the city had the least intimation of his coming. A meeting was advertised in the morning journals to take place at the Baptist Church at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the Atlanta refugees. As soon as the President's arrival became generally known, it was determined to invite him to address the meeting.

After an organization had been effected, a committee consisting of Clifford Anderson, Howell Cobb and H. A Trouttman, was sent to the residence of Gen. Cobb, where the President was stopping, to extend him a formal invitation. In a short while the committee returned to the church escorting the President in person. When he arrived at the head of the right hand aisle, there was a prolonged applause. The President turned to the audience and repeatedly bowed very low.

Introduced by General Cobb, Mr. Davis said:

Ladies and gentlemen, friends and fellow citizens. It [illegible] gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What, though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro', our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat sooner or later he must. And when that day comes, the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reached. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon, and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedy effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts. And will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away, it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour, he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who had lost all of her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote me that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks. The venerable Gen. Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said that it was characteristic of her. But I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country known to me. Wherever we go we find the heart and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall, or the step turn. They have one duty to perform—to buoy up the hearts of the people.

I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State; but I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike an honest and manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won.

It does not become us to revert to disaster. "Let the dead bury the dead." Let us with one arm and one effort endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I had abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such a falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when Gen Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country.

If I knew a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not been wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross to Cuba. But he must be charitable.

The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won, (and we will establish our independence) who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say when choosing between empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve. Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young men keeping away from the service who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but have not time to reply to them.

You have not many men between 18 and 45 left. The boys—God bless the boys—are as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned, when threatened, but when the enemy comes, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defence, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange Beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed.

This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler.—But in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to effect the end.—We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home.

It is not for me to speak of the number of men in the field. But this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent—some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes to his commander voluntarily, at once appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over and his comrades return home. When every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself. It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied.

I love my friends and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here?—It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that Valley to the very gates of Lynchburgh, and Gen. Early was sent to drive them back.

This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, penetrating down the valley and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and grave soldier, General Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field.

With this we can succeed. If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy.—With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

The President then alluded to the objects for which the meeting had assembled, and expressed the hope that the refugees and exiles would be well provided for. His remarks were often interrupted by applause.

A CONSCRIPTION ORDER.—Brig. Gen. J. S. Preston, head of the Conscript Bureau, has issued the annexed order:

Commandants of Conscripts will instruct County Enrolling officers to proceed diligently, with the aid of the Temporary Boards, to make a complete registration of every white male resident in their respective counties, between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, not actually serving in the army, in the field or with the reserves. The name, age, occupation, physical condition of the persons registered, together with the grounds of the exemption or detail or other reason for not being in active military service will be stated in these registers. Special care will be taken in stating distinctly though briefly, the causes which prevent the persons from being sent to the army, and not to omit any person from the registration not serving in the army, in the field or with the reserves. These registers must be forwarded to the Bureau before the 15th of October next. To accomplish the work in due time, Enrolling Officers and Temporary Boards are enjoined to use the utmost vigor and diligence.

The information to be furnished is regarded as of great importance, and the service must be accurately as well as promptly performed. Another and separate register will be at the same time prepared and forwarded of all youths, in each county, who will attain the age of seventeen years during the next twelve months. In this last named register will be stated the month when these youths will attain the ages designated.

Recent tidings from Arkansas are to the effect that Shelby has withdrawn his forces from between the White and Mississippi rivers, and is gathering them at Pocahontas and Batesville. A rebel force from Texas and Northern Louisiana is advancing upon Little Rock, and at last accounts was North of Arkadelphia. It is supposed that the rebel intention is to attack us; at all events, threaten Little Rock and Pine Bluff at the same time that Shelby moves into Missouri. The force of the latter is somewhere from three to five thousand men, and as they are well mounted, they could cause much trouble in Missouri. They would run a great risk of interference, and possibly of capture, as the militia force in the interior is now pretty well drilled. Shelby has four pieces of artillery with his command—the same that he brought into Missouri a year ago.

Snacks, on reading an account of the woman that had eight children at a birth, remarked that if she was a wife of his, he would apply for a divorce, on the gound that she was of an overbearing disposition.

CHANGES IN HOOD'S ARMY.—From the Lovejoy correspondent of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* of the 16th, we learn, that on account of irreconcilable differences with Gen. Hood, Lieut. Gen. Hardee has been relieved of the command of his corps.—Major-General Cheatham will probably succeed him. Brigadier Shoup, Chief of Staff, has been relieved from his position at his own request. Lieut. Col. McMicken, Chief Quartermaster of the army, has been removed by the Quartermaster General at Richmond, and Major Ayer, formerly stationed at Lagrange, one of the oldest Quartermasters in service, given the position.

WHEELER.—We hear it stated from a reliable source, says the Macon Confederate, that Gen. Hood expresses himself perfectly satisfied with what Wheeler has done, and that in a few days the people will be made aware of the service he has rendered. In spite of the assertion of the Yankees to the contrary, it is said that Wheeler has destroyed nearly fifty miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and that communication by railway cannot possibly be re-established for some time. He has preserved his forces intact and was still operating with effect upon that line.

Gov. Yates has forbidden recruiting for other States in Illinois. A Massachusetts recruiting agent was recently arrested at Cairo on the strength of this order.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

THE THESPIAN CORPS will give an entertainment to night at the Fayetteville Hall, for the benefit of the Library for the General Hospital at this place.

Performance commences at 8 o'clock. Door open at 7.

Admission.....$2 00
Wednesday Sept. 28, 1864. 1t

John H. Cook, Auctioneer.

Administrators Sale.

ON SATURDAY next, the first day of Oct., I will rent the dwelling house of the late Mrs. Valentine, for 12 months, and hire out a negro girl for same time.

At the same time I will sell for cash, the household and kitchen furniture, and a good cow and calf.

J. G. SHEPHERD,
Adm'r. with Will annexed.
202-1t

Choice Tobacco!

THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice lot of superior chewing tabacco, which he offers for sale at reasonable prices.

Some of that A NO. 1 chewing tobacco still on hand. ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.
196-1m

J. G. GODFREY,

WHOLESALE, RETAIL AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Keeps Cotton Yarns For Sale.

Fayetteville, N. C.
199-tf

TITHE NOTICE!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.

(Extract:) * * * * * * *

III. THE GOVERNMENT requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton presses either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in bales. The law having exempted soldier's wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of paying Fodder, it is hoped that the Farmers may try and facilitate the business by complying with the above. J. M McGOWAN, Capt and Post Q. M., 4th Cong. Dist. N. C.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,

Grocer and Commission

MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
196-tf

HEADQUARTERS 3RD MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug, 30th.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS not residents of Smithville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or to go down the river in the Government Steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be responsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C. WHITING,
Major-General.
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. and A. A. Gen'l.
sep3-

Papers throughout the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Stryon, A. Q. M.

COTTON CARDS, No. 19.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for ale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., [Apr 19-tf